

# Edgefield Advertiser.

PIERRE F. LABORDE, Editor.

"We will cling to the pillars of the temple of our liberties,  
and if it must fall we will perish amidst the ruins."

W. F. DURISOE, Publisher.

VOLUME IV.

Edgefield Court House, S. C. February 21, 1839.

NO. 3.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE FOURTH VOLUME OF THE Edgefield Advertiser.

PIERRE F. LABORDE, Editor.

In entering upon the duties of a public Journalist, the Editor deems it necessary to make known his political principles. This he will do in as brief a manner as possible. He is of the strictest sect of the State Rights School of politics.—On a strict construction of the Federal Compact, depends he believes, the value and the very existence of the Union. To promote this great object, he will labor faithfully, and with zeal untiring. He is opposed to a United States Bank, believing it to be unconstitutional, inexpedient, dangerous, and peculiarly oppressive to the South.

He is in favor of the Independent Constitutional Treasury scheme. He believes it to be the safest, the cheapest, and the most simple plan for collecting and disbursing the public revenue, which has yet been proposed.

His paper shall not be a mere political party sheet. Agriculture and general literature shall meet at his hands, a due share of attention. He will endeavor to make judicious selections for the farmer, and will cater for the delicate appetite of the lover of polite literature. In short, he will use every exertion to make his paper as miscellaneous, and as useful as possible. He will publish articles on all subjects of interest.

"From grave to gay from lively to severe," During the season of business, he will publish every week, the prices current of Hamburg, and Augusta, and occasionally of Charleston and Columbia.

### TERMS.

The EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER is published every Thursday morning at Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance.—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription.—and Four Dollars if not paid within Twelve Months.—Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.

No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year.

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 62½ cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 43½ cts. for each continuance. Those published monthly, or quarterly will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

W. F. DURISOE, Publisher.

Feb 7, 1839

## AMERICAN HOTEL.



HAMBURG, S. C.

THE Subscriber takes great pleasure in informing his friends & the public generally, that he has opened his large and commodious House, and will be very thankful to them for a liberal share of their patronage. He flatters himself, that from the experience of the Lady who has charge of the domestic affairs of the House, also his Servants and Hostlers, together with his own will and disposition to please, that general satisfaction may be given. The situation of the House affords a convenience, particularly desirable to persons who may have business to attend to, or who may wish to take the Rail Road Car for Charleston; and his Stable lots are large and well prepared for the accommodation of Gentlemen who may have Stock for sale.

G. W. MAYSON.

if 38

Oct. 24, 1838

## CAROLINA HOTEL.



HAMBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that this Hotel has undergone thorough repair, and that he is now prepared for the reception and accommodation of Permanent Boarders, as well as Travellers and Transient VISITORS.

He would observe, that those who may favor him with a call, shall find themselves agreeably and comfortably provided for. His table is supplied with all the substantial requisites of good living, together with every delicacy and variety, that the markets of Augusta and Hamburg can afford, with the attention of active servants and a faithful hostler. His Bar is stored with liquors of the choicest kind.

With the confident assurance of giving full satisfaction, he solicits his old friends, and the public in general, to favor him with a call.

Drover's can be accommodated with stables and lots for stock.

A. KEMP.

if 46

Dec 15, 1838

### For Sale.

MY HOUSE and LOT, in the Village of Edgefield, upon terms to suit a purchaser. In my absence, apply to Col. Banks.

JAMES JONES.

if 10

April 12

## Agriculture.

### REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

On so much of the Governor's Message as relates to a Geological Survey of the State.

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to a Geological survey of the State, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to offer the following Report:—

With regard to a Geological survey of the State, a few years ago, Professor Vanuxem was employed a very limited time on a Mineralogical survey. The time allowed was too short for any useful result, nor ought the State to be satisfied with any mere Mineralogical research. Mineralogy is one thing, and Geology another; and embraces a much greater extent of knowledge than usually falls to the share of a mere Mineralogist. It is in a very high degree probable, that a large portion of the surface of our State has been heretofore the bottom of the ocean, or formed by partial volcanic ejections, and that the soil encloses organic remains of fish, of animals, and of plants, either not now known, or not existing in the same elements. For the purpose of accuracy, it requires a person well skilled, not merely in the Mineral substances that characterize the Strata, but in comparative Anatomy, and Botany. Geologists have divided the surface of our Globe into classes of Strata. These Strata are characterized by the Mineralogical constitution of the mass, that composes each stratum, by the mineral minerals peculiar to each, by their relative sub-position and super-position, by the organic remains of shells, fishes, animals, and plants included, at various depths within them.

In a Geological survey of this State, it ought to be required of the Surveyor to designate a boundary the various formations, and the strata of which they are composed, to mark the order of their super-position, to note their dip and extent.—He ought then, to take up the subject of useful Mineralogy, to survey particularly and to designate the Shell Lime, the Iron, and the Gold Districts. This Survey would of course include the whole Limestone strata, and any other products that could be applied to useful purposes.

Your Committee will briefly enumerate some of the advantages, necessarily resulting from a Survey thus made.

It would be useful to the State, in its bearing upon Agriculture. It is believed that considerable tracts of land in South Carolina, are capable of being rendered permanently fertile by the discovery of Marl and other appropriate Mineral amendments. This has been realized with in a few years, by several of our sister States.

In the discovery of useful Metals.—That many of the Ores, as Copper, Lead, &c. exist in the primitive portions of South Carolina, in workable quantities, can scarcely admit of a doubt, though they are probably under a character too much disguised for detection by ordinary observers—possibly Tin, Silver, Bismuth, Antimony and Platina, may also be found.—There is surely nothing in the formation to forbid their occurrence; but, on the contrary, much to favor it.

In the development of numerous materials for the Arts, as for Architecture, Slates, Roofing, and Flagging Stone, Cements, Clays, for Porcelain and Pottery, and materials for Alum, Copperas, Sulphuric Acid, &c.

The detection of Mineral Waters.—Such a Survey seems still farther a matter of public interest from the reasonable prospect which exists for the discovery of some of the resources on the line of the Great Western Rail Road.

In the event of such discoveries, it is easy to perceive the effect it would have in promoting that important enterprise.

Your Committee would therefore respectfully recommend the adoption of the following Resolutions:

1. Resolved, That a Geological Survey of this State, upon a basis commensurate with the magnitude of the object to be attained, is an enterprise that may rightfully claim the encouragement of every class of industry, as involving more or less of probable utility to each, and is intimately connected with the advancement of the Arts and Sciences—of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce.

2. Resolved, That the Governor cause a Geological Survey of this State to be made, as soon as circumstances will admit; and he is hereby empowered to appoint and contract with some suitable person to perform the same.

3. Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be laid before the Legislature, at its annual sessions, a detailed account of the progress of the survey, together with the expenditures in prosecuting the same.

4. Resolved, That the person who shall be employed to make the Geological Survey, shall be required to select 2 complete suits of specimens of all the rocks and minerals in South Carolina College, Columbia, and the other in the Medical College, Charleston.

5. Resolved, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be appropriated from the public Treasury, subject to the discretion of the Governor, and to be expended by him in carrying on said Geological Survey.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN DOUGLASS, Chairman.

Virtue and learning, like gold, have their intrinsic value.

## Political.

### PUBLIC LANDS.

IN SENATE.

Jan. 15, 1839.

Remarks of Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina, on the engrossment of the bill for graduating the price of public lands.

Mr. Calhoun said: I have no desire, Mr. President, to retard, in the smallest degree, the final action of the Senate on this bill; and in order to avoid unnecessary consumption of time, I intend to state, as concisely as possible, my views of the proper policy to be pursued in reference to the public lands lying within the limits of the new States; and my reasons for voting against the engrossment of this bill.

I shall begin with premising that I am under strong conviction, both from observation and reflection, that we have arrived at the period when an entire revolution of our land system, as far as it is applicable to those States, is unavoidable. They have, in fact, outgrown the system. Since its first adoption, they have come into existence, have passed through a state of infancy, and have now arrived at manhood. The system which was wise and just at first, is neither wise nor just applied to them in their changed condition.

We have heard much, Mr. President, in the present discussion about the growth of the new States, but, if I may judge from the various measures proposed on the present occasion, we have neither realized its rapidity, nor the unavoidable changes in our land system which must follow in its train. Their wonderful growth is, indeed one of those realities almost beyond the grasp of imagination. When I go back twenty-seven years, to the period when I first became a member of the other House, and compare what the new States then were, to what they now are, I am lost in wonder and amazement. Their growth is without example. There is nothing like it in history. At that time there was but a single new State, (Ohio.) I exclude Kentucky, Tennessee and Maine, all of which have been admitted since the adoption of the Constitution, and limit my remarks to those which have since sprung up on the public domain.

Ohio then had but one Representative in the other House, Jeremiah Morrow, an honest and sensible man, who was at that time at the head of the Committee on Public Lands, and had the confidence of the House so completely, that his voice was the law on all subjects connected with them. There were then thirty-two Senators in all, of which, Ohio had, of course, two; that is, the one sixteenth of the whole. In the electoral college she had three votes, which made her weight about the 1/50th in that body—a weight scarcely felt or estimated in the political movements of the day.

Such, at that time, was the infant and feeble condition of the new States. Since then, in a period but little exceeding that allotted to a single generation, to pass over the stage of life, how wonderful the change! Instead of one, as then, there are now 9 new States; and in the place of two Senators in thirty-two, we now have eighteen in fifty-two; making, instead of one-sixteenth, more than a third of the whole; and already three Territories, Florida, Wisconsin and Iowa, are struggling for admission. When admitted, which must be shortly, there will then be twelve new States, with twenty-four Senators in fifty-six, which will increase their relative weight in this body to three sevenths of the whole.

But as wonderful as has been the increase in this body, it will be still more so, after the next census in the other. It will be taken next year, and a new apportionment of the members will be made under the Constitution; when, instead of a single member, being less than one in a hundred, as was the case twenty-seven years ago, the representation of the new States will then stand to the old, at least as forty to sixty, or two fifths of the whole, as calculated by a friend familiar with the subject, and in whose accuracy I have entire confidence. The new States having, as they will then, three sevenths in this, and two fifths in the other House, will, of course, have a relative weight in the electoral college, or the same thing in the choice of President, compounded of the two, that is five twelfths of the whole. So much for the past.

Now, if we turn to the future, we shall find the cause of this amazing growth so far from being exhausted or weakened, is acting with increased force, and urging forward the growth of these States, with accelerated, instead of a decreasing, velocity; so much so, that the past changes in the last twenty-seven years will appear as nothing, compared with what will take place in the next twenty years, unless some unforeseen occurrence should intervene to retard their progress. If my memory serves me right, our population, 27 years ago, was about seven millions; and our annual increase then, that is, the excess of births over deaths, including emigration, about two hundred thousand, estimating our growth at three per cent compound. Since then, our population has increased not less than nine millions, making the present probably about sixteen; which on the same data, will make our annual increase at this time but little short of half a million, the greater part of which will find their homes in the new States.

I will not enter into a minute calculation as to the effects of this great increase on the relative weight of the new and old States, at the next succeeding census, in 1850. It is sufficient to say, that it will give a decided majority to the former,

both in the House of Representatives and in the electoral college, and, of course, in the Government; and thus, in the short space of one generation and a half, the centre of political power, as between the old and new States, will have passed from the former to the latter.

Now, with these unquestionable results before us, I ask, not whether it would be wise to continue the old system; no, sir, a far bolder question—will it be practicable? And if not practicable, would it be wise to struggle to continue it, till overthrown by the force of unavoidable and irresistible causes? I ask, what would be the effects of such a struggle? Would it not be to excite, in the first instance, animosity and discord between the old and new States, and, in the end, to overthrow the entire land system, with the certain loss ultimately, of the public domain? I shall not, on this occasion, attempt a formal discussion of these points. I propose, in order to illustrate, simply to show how vain and dangerous would be the attempt to hold on to the present system, under these great and growing changes, by tracing its operation under a single aspect, its bearing on the Presidential question.

To have a clear conception of this, we must bear in mind, that after the next census, the new States will have five-twelfths of the electoral college; and, of course, compared to either of the other sections, a controlling voice in the election of a President. He who keeps this in mind, and understands the workings of the human heart and of our system, must see, that in the Presidential contest, (for such it must ever be,) the great point, hereafter, will be to secure their favor; and that this can best be done by favoring their peculiar views and policy in reference to the public lands. Now one of two things must follow: either all the candidates will enter into this competition, in which case the struggle will be who shall go farthest, and its consequence will be to give the vote to him who bid highest. It is easy to see how this would end. The public domain, the noble inheritance of the people of this Union, would be squandered, or rather gambled away, in the contest; and would thus be made, at the same time, the means of plunder and corruption, and of elevating to power the most profligate and audacious.

But if, instead of all the candidates seeking the favor of the new States, a part should court their interests, and the others that of the old States, the train of evils would, indeed, be varied, but the ultimate result would be the same. On this supposition, each of the candidates would resort to means best calculated to secure the section, on whose support he might rely.—Those looking to the new States would push to the extreme, the favorite policy of those States in reference to the public lands; while the others would take the opposite extreme in favor of the old States.

Now, when we reflect that the new and the old States must necessarily, from their different position and relation to the public lands, entertain very different views of the policy that ought to be pursued in relation to them, in almost every point—so much so, that the one shall consider that but as the demands of justice which the other shall regard as nothing short of open plunder, as we have witnessed in this discussion—we may form some conception of the violence of the conflict which must ensue in the case supposed.—We have had, even in this early stage, and on this very question, some indications of what we may expect. The most violent animosity and hatred would follow, and every man, be his motive ever so pure and patriotic, would be regarded the friend or the enemy of the new or old States, as his opinions favored the policy of one or the other. The final termination of the conflict would not be doubtful. Whatever turns of fortune might occur in its progress, the new States must, in the end, prevail. Their relative increase is far more rapid than the old, so much so, that after 1850—that is, after the third Presidential election from the next—they would be left, as I have shown, in undisputed possession of the field. In the mean time, while the struggle is going on, the animosity would daily increase on both sides. The longer it continued, the more bitter it would become, and the more certainly and completely would the present system be overthrown, if indeed, the Union itself should be strong enough to withstand the shock. Such must inevitably be the fate of the present system should we have the folly, I might say the madness, to attempt to continue it as it is, so far as the new States are concerned, regardless of the great changes which have already taken place, and the still more mighty in progress.

Having now pointed out the danger, I turn next to the deeply important question of remedy, which demands the most prompt and solemn consideration, both of the Government and the community. The question is, what means shall we adopt to avert the mischief which I have shown to be so rapidly approaching, and which must inevitably soon arrive, if not prevented by some speedy and efficient measures? Already one has been proposed, originally brought forward to relieve a distended Treasury of its burden, but which its author (the Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Clay) has renewed, on the present occasion, doubtless with the view, in part, at least, to meet the growing disorders of the system. His proposition is to divide the proceeds of the public lands among the States, with the double view, I suppose, to a more equal participation in the advantages of the public domain, by the members of the Union, and to preserve the present

system by a more vigilant guardianship of the States. I do not now intend to discuss the merits of this measure. My object is simply to state, in general terms, my opinion in relation to it, without entering into the reasons on which it is grounded.

There appears, then, to me, to be great and decisive objections to the measure.—The right to adopt it, may in the first place, be fairly questioned. We hold the public domain as a common property or fund, belonging to the States of the Union, in their confederated, and not in their individual character. They were acquired either by purchase, out of common funds belonging to the Union, or by cession from the States to the Union, to be held as a fund in common; and I am at a loss to conceive what right we have to make that which belongs to the whole Union as a common fund, the separate fund of each State. It seems to me that it cannot be done without a manifest breach of trust, and a violation of the Constitution. This is no new opinion, formed for the occasion. It was, on the contrary, formed when its author first introduced the measure, and when he and myself thought alike as to the necessity of relieving the Treasury of its surplus, in order to avoid the difficulties and the dangers which have since followed. Believing then, that it would be effectual for that purpose, and more easily adopted than any other, I examined it with an inclination to embrace it as a temporary measure of relief against a pressing evil; but it was impossible for me to bring my mind to assent to the right of adopting it.

But suppose this difficulty surmounted; there are others, which I regard as insurmountable.—Among them, the fiscal objections are very formidable. The revenue from the lands cannot be spared at present, and if distributed, as proposed by the measure, would necessarily throw the whole expenses of the Government on a single source—the duties on imports—and which must be followed by their increase. This would neither be fair, nor equal; and to which I, representing in part, a portion of the Union, on which the increased burden would mainly fall, cannot give my assent.

But as formidable as is this, there are others far more so. It would not meet, or avert the approaching danger. It would still leave the public lands in the new States, under the operation of the present system, and the subject of violent conflict between them and the old States, with all the calamitous consequences to which I have adverted. Instead of preventing the danger, it would, in fact, hasten and aggravate it. It may be laid down as a maxim, that no measure can avert it, which is not adopted with the approbation and consent of the new States; for the simple reason, that they must soon become the predominant power; when that which was established against their consent, would be certainly overthrown. Such would be the case with the measure under consideration. If adopted, it must not only be without the consent of those States, but with their strenuous opposition, of which we have had the most conclusive evidence on the present occasion. When moved by its author, as an amendment to this bill, it was violently opposed at the threshold from that quarter, and received but a single vote from the new States. It is not necessary to inquire whether this opposition on their part is reasonable, or not; whether it is the result of mere prejudice, or of deliberate conviction that it is hostile to their interests. The fact itself, that there is an almost universal and determined resistance to the measure on their part, right or wrong, is, of itself, sufficient proof that it cannot be relied on to avert the threatening danger. On the contrary, its necessary effect must be to accelerate and aggravate it. Its adoption would, at once, bring the old and new States into violent conflict, in which the former would be arrayed, almost to a man, in determined effort to overthrow the arrangement, or some more hostile measure. Add to this that the Presidential contest would not fail to run into the controversy, and thus redouble the excitement and animosity, with all the fatal consequences which I have shown must follow from blending the two.

Assuming, then, that the scheme is both objectionable and inefficient, the question again occurs, what ought to be done? My mind is made up, after the most serious and deliberate reflection, that there is, and can be, but one remedy: to cede—no; that is not the proper, the constitutional word—to dispose of the public lands; to the States within the limits of which they respectively lie, on such terms and under such conditions as shall, at the same time, be just and liberal to the new States and safe to the old. We must, in a word part with the ownership and administration of the lands lying within the States, leaving those in the Territories, and beyond, under the operation of the present system.—The evil lies in ownership and administration, and without parting with them no permanent or effectual remedy can be applied.

But what shall be the terms—what portion of the proceeds of the sale of those lands shall be left to the States, to remunerate them for the expense, trouble and responsibility of their administration—and what portion shall be paid over to the Government annually, as a compensation for the land? I am not prepared to answer this question. Its decision must depend on a careful and minute examination of all the facts and circumstances of the case. But I am decidedly of the opinion that the portion to be left to the new States, ought not only to be ample to cover the trouble, expense, and responsibility of management, but very considerably beyond, so as to u-

nite their interests with ours, in order to give stability to the arrangement, and insure care and fidelity in the management. Resting my estimate of the compensation on these principles, I have supposed that the new States might pay over annually one half of the gross proceeds of sales to the Government, and have an ample sum left for their compensation. But this is a mere estimate, without sufficient data, and is, of course, liable to be increased or diminished after a careful calculation founded on facts.

With these suggestions as to the terms, I next proceed to the conditions on which the lands ought to be disposed of. I propose to suggest only the most prominent, without pretending to a full enumeration.

In order to give stability to the arrangement, it be will indispensable that the whole transaction should assume the form of a compact; and for this purpose, that Congress should pass an act containing the terms and conditions of the transfer; and that each of the new States should pass one, on their part, to be irrevocable, assenting to the same, before it is made. The act of Congress should, of course, determine what part of the proceeds is to be paid annually to the Government, and the time and manner of payment; and also to provide for keeping regular books of accounts, to be open to the inspection of the Government, so that the exact state of the account between it, and the States, may, at all times, be ascertained by the former.

The act of Congress should also contain all the prospective provisions which may become necessary in the future administration of the lands under the arrangements; and should then provide that the land laws, as modified by the act, and as far as they are applicable to the new state of things, shall remain unchanged, without the consent of Congress. A provision of this kind would be not less essential to the States, than to the Government. Without it, there could be no stability nor uniformity. Without it, the States would, in a short time, enter into a competition to turn the current of immigration, each towards itself, which would commence by a reduction of price, and end by a loss of the lands. But with the provision proposed, the system would retain its uniformity and become more stable than at present.

To enforce the faithful execution of the compact, the act should also contain a provision that, in the event of the violation of the conditions of cession, all grants thereafter made by the State should be null and void. This would place the compact under the protection of the courts of the Union, and make it the interests of the State, and its citizens to observe it. In this connection, the liberal allowance proposed to be made to the States, in order to unite their interest with ours, would be important. The revenue which they would derive from the land would be applied to roads, canals, or other improvements, that would create a powerful interest in favor of the arrangement, which with the conditions proposed, and their sense of justice, would ensure, I trust, on their part, a faithful execution of the compact.

Such, as it appears to me, should be the leading conditions; but, doubtless, there are many others which would be suggested by a full and careful examination of the subject.

This Mr. President, is the general outline of the measure which I propose as a remedy; and which brings up the important question, would it accomplish the object intended; that is, would it arrest the growing conflict between the new and the old States? Would it prevent the public domain from being converted into a fund to make Presidents, and to be squandered away in the struggle? And finally, would it substantially, and more effectually than any other measure, secure to the Union, the benefit of the public lands lying within the new States. It is the conviction that it is better calculated to secure these important results, than any other measure that can be devised, which has induced me to present it for consideration; and it is on that issue exclusively, I intend to rest its fate. All I ask is a calm and impartial investigation, confidently believing it will bear the test, and I will willingly abide the result. Without attempting to enter on such an investigation now—for which I have not the necessary information and, if I had, it would not suit the occasion—I propose to make some remarks in support of my conviction.

That a measure, such as I have suggested, if it should be adopted with the hearty consent of the new States, would arrest the growing conflict between them and the old, and take the public lands out of the vortex of the Presidential contest, must be obvious on a little reflection. It would remove the cause of conflict, the only effectual mode of preventing the threatened danger. Transfer the lands, and the administration of them, on just and liberal terms, to the States, and close our land offices within their limits, and you still, at once, place the States beyond the reach of the action of the Government, and would thereby leave both the new & old, as far as the land question is concerned, free from all improper bias in the election of the Chief Magistrate. The only point of conflict that could possibly remain between them in reference to the lands, would be as to the conditions of the cession; but it may be easily shown, that if the terms should be liberal and satisfactory, in the first instance, to the new States, as I have proposed, that they would neither have the disposition nor the interest to disturb the compact; or if they should, the hazard of losing the lands in consequence would be